

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research is qualitative research using a descriptive approach pattern. The qualitative research method is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written words from people whose behavior can be observed¹. Descriptive research aims to explain and describe the conditions in fact in the implementation of education or matters relating to the world of education.

The type of research used is adjusted to the background, research focus, and research benefits, and then the type of research used is field research. Field research is a study whose data sources and research processes use a particular scene or location². The research data collected is then analysed by examining conceptually or a statement so that clarity can be obtained on the meaning contained in the statement. The reason researcher use this type of research is that researcher observe and interact with students, teachers, and parents of autistic students at Talenta Inclusive Elementary School by interviewing and looking for data by asking for documentation.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at a special needs children's school in Kudus, namely Talenta Inclusive School located at Gang Kauman RT 002/002, Mlati Lor, Kota District, Kudus Regency, Central Java. This research was focus on the use of Preschool English digital game media as a way to improve vocabulary and pronunciation in students with ASD.

The researcher did a small observation at Talenta Inclusive Elementary School. The researcher asked some of the students what vocabulary and how to pronounce that word with their own by using a Preschool English game application. The

¹ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017).

² Musfiquon, *Panduan Lengkap Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Prestasi Public Publisher, 2012).

students just pronounce the word as they heard by the application, and speak not based on the native speaker.

C. Research Subject

According to Moleong (1990) in Nugrahani, research subjects are people in the research setting, namely people who are used to providing information about the situation and conditions of the research setting³. The subjects/informants in this study have criteria, namely:

1. Principal of Talenta Inclusive School

Another subject to support the data in this research is the principal who will be asked about school data and related student data at the school.

2. Teachers at Talenta Inclusive School

In addition to the principal, the teacher who teaches English class at Talenta Inclusive School is also the subject of class mastery when teaching at the school.

D. Data Source

There are two types of data used in this research:⁴

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data sourced or data sourced or data obtained from informants based on the results of interviews and observations such as principals, English class teachers, students and parents of students.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that the researcher uses as a supporting source rather than primary data obtained through literature studies, references, interviews, observations, and documentation obtained from the research location.

E. Data Collecting Technique

In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher herself. Researcher are also called human instruments that function to determine the focus of research,

³ Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Solo: Cakra Books, 2014).

⁴ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*.

select information as data sources, conduct data collection, interpret data and make conclusions on the results of their research. However, in collecting data the researcher needs tools in the form of research instruments. In this study, researcher used three tools, namely interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and documentation studies.

To get the data needed, researcher must go directly to the field to get data from parties who are data sources in this study. The techniques that researcher use are:

1. Observation

Observation is a way for researcher to collect data by observing and systematically recording the symptoms that occur. When viewed from a psychological understanding, observation is also called observation which includes attention to an object using all the sensory organs⁵. Research using this observation method is used to collect data, which observes the state of students learning in the classroom. This research uses an active participant observation technique, which means that the researcher comes to the place of activity and is directly involved with the activity, the researcher observes and looks for data on the application of Preschool English application to improve students' mastery of vocabulary and pronunciation at Talenta Inclusive Elementary School. This technique allows the researcher to observe every activity at Talenta Inclusive Elementary School. The data to be obtained in this observation are activities in vocabulary mastery and pronunciation in autism students using the Preschool English application and the obstacles that occur in the teaching process.

2. Interview

An interview is a question-and-answer process between two people who exchange information and ideas through question-and-answer activities, so that information can be explored about what will be researched⁶.

In this study, researcher collected data and sought information using semi-structured interviews. The purpose

⁵ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1998).

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016).

of this semi-structured interview is to find information openly for the interviewee so that he can be asked for his opinions and ideas. During the interview, the researcher needs to listen carefully and record what the interviewee says⁷.

Interviews are conducted to reveal data that cannot be revealed through observation. Researcher will ask questions using interview tools in the form of interview guidelines to school principal and English class teacher regarding learning using game application media at Talenta Inclusive Elementary School.

3. Documentation study

Documentation studies are a complement to observation techniques and interview techniques in qualitative research⁸. Documentation is data collection obtained through documents that can be in the form of writing and pictures of a person. Documents in the form of writing such as student profiles, student reports, school identity, and so on. While documents in the form of images such as photos taken during the learning process as evidence of research.

F. Research Data Validity

Data cleaning is carried out after all data has been collected, with the aim that the data becomes objective and valid. Data Validity Testing the Validity of Qualitative Research Data Accuracy. The triangulation technique was used to assess the validity of the data in this study. Collecting different data through the same source is the method used in this study. The experimental results on the use of the Preschool English game application are then analysed and compared with the experimental results. In the next step, the researcher will confirm the data that has been collected to ensure the integrity of the data.

⁷ Sugiyono.

⁸ Sugiyono.

Triangulation is used to check data from various sources in various ways and at various times to get definite data, there are⁹:

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is used to check back to various sources that have been determined previously by checking the data obtained whether it is true or not. Then the data obtained from these various sources cannot be averaged or equated, but the data can be described which opinions are the same or different. Then an agreement (member check) is taken from the data to produce a conclusion.

2. Triangulation Technique

Triangulation techniques are used to test data by checking data to the same source using different techniques. Comparing data obtained through observation, interviews and documentation to the same source. If the results of the data are different, then the researcher conducts further discussion with the data source to ensure which data is considered correct.

3. Time triangulation

Time triangulation is used to check data by conducting observations and interviews at different times and situations. If different data is produced, then the checking is repeated until the data is found to be correct.

⁹ Sugiyono.